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The Nation That Talks About Freedom!

THOUGH the most remarkable and significant parts of it certainly have been suppressed by the Kaiser's censor, a speech recently delivered in the Reichstag by Deputy Hugo Haase, minority Socialist leader, representing the district of Königsberg, exposes the hypocrisy of official Prussianism, which pretends to have set out to liberate the nations of Europe while in reality it is trying to crush every particle of independence within the fatherland. Haase said:

"The government will continue treating with contempt the demands and wishes of the Reichstag until the Parliament decides to resort to the forcible means at its disposal."

"The Secretary of State was very excited because the 'Reichische Zeitung' had said that the workers are being enslaved. How does the enslavement manifest itself? The Secretary of State may take at random a single worker, and he will be told that the wage earners have never before been under such pressure as at present. The law providing that civilians may be compelled to work has been converted into unbearable shackles on the wage earners."

"Thousands of workmen, who had not been conscripted into the army because they had been claimed as necessary by their employers on account of their special skill, but subsequently demanded larger pay, were taken from the shops and sent to the front. The Secretary of State must know that after the most recent strike, many hundreds of men, many of them cripples, have been put in the army and their names in the lists marked with the infamous 'E18.' And any man thus marked knows that he must expect the worst while with the army, even if he is not fit for military duty. He is outlawed from the outside."

"On March 17 a public mass meeting to be held at Stuttgart under the auspices of the Independent Socialist party was prohibited because, according to the official statement, Reichstag Deputy Vogtherr, who was scheduled to speak on 'Peace' favored peace without annexations and indemnities and in accordance with the principle of autonomy of the individual nations, as he had outlined in the manuscript of his speech, which he had to submit to the police beforehand. Such a speech, the public authorities declared, was not in the interests of a victorious war. By this statement the censor gave away his true motives. He who favors annexations may talk as much as he likes, but he who goes only so far as the Imperial Chancellor has stated that he would go is silenced."

"Bavaria has not only been Prussianized, she has also become worse than Prussia. In Bavaria they dared to take two women away from their children—one woman from her baby of one year and the other woman from her child of five years. One of the two mothers was born in Bavaria and had lived there during all her life. The two women were placed aboard a railroad train, and accompanied by railroad officials, deported to Saxfeld, a town situated in another federal state. The Saxfeld authorities didn't know what to do with the women."

"Recently a special kind of censorship made its appearance. The Berlin War Department has established a special bureau the purpose of which is to spy on the correspondence of the prisoners of war in order to find out their political sentiments. The names of those prisoners whose political opinions are disliked are entered on lists which are made the basis of persecution."

"An order issued on May 15, 1918, by the acting commanding general of Altona reads in part as follows: 'The Entente, especially England and the United States of America, systematically try to incite the German prisoners of war against German monarchistic patriotism and continue such efforts even during the time the German prisoners are interned in neutral countries. It is hereby

Russia's Sherlock Holmes Didn't Want the Czar To Be Killed

ALTHOUGH he had always fought against the Czar's regime, Vladimir Burtzeff, the famous Russian leader known as the "Russian Sherlock Holmes," deplores the assassination of Czar Nicholas, in an interview with the Stockholm correspondent of the Paris "Matin." Burtzeff is quoted as saying:

"For more than twenty years I have personally struggled against the Czar. For my articles against him I was condemned to forced labor and exile. I do not retract a single word I have written. All through his reign Nicholas had been working for the ruin of Russia; his reign is full of hateful pages; his accession to the throne was a disgrace to the country."

"In 1917 I wrote in my magazine that the revolutionary government should put Nicholas on trial, not in order to punish him, but to condemn in the face of the entire world his despotic regime. I was absolutely opposed to retaliatory measures and demanded that after his condemnation he be exiled from the country. I believed that we ought not be actuated by any feelings of revenge. Nicholas was possessed by ideas belonging to a bygone age."

"I never believed that such a horrible page as has just been added ought to figure in Russian history. The Bolsheviks have sufficient crimes on their conscience—if one can talk of a Bolshevik conscience. For our revolution the assassination of Nicholas is not without importance; Nicholas had been our common enemy; various parties had fought against him for many years; in that struggle many of us had risked our lives and liberties. But it is for that reason that, in the face of history, we could not bear to assume the guilt of a crime against him."



THE dame traded well with her neighbors,
With nothing her progress to clog,
Waxed fat and grew rich on her labors,
And so did the dog.

Their "place in the sun" was most sunny,
Yet—having a beautiful time—
They sought greater power and more money
By taking to crime.

But crime proved a shocking illusion,
Calamity crippled their aim
And brought them to woe and confusion,
The dog and the dame.

No more hailed by men with good feeling,
The cur—whom creation abhors—
Returns with attachments revealing
Grim fruits of his war.

Black fears on the criminals settle,
And they—whom all nations condemn—
Discern that the pot and the kettle
Mean ruin to them.

They chose with good fortune to quarrel,
And though they may whimper and wail,
Their bad fortune now is the moral
Adorning the tail.

DEMOCRITUS.

—From The Manchester Chronicle.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1918

Abend-Ausgabe Berliner Neueste Nachrichten Abend-Ausgabe

38. Jahrgang Berlin, Donnerstag, den 4. Juli 1918 Nr. 337

Durch Verfügung des Oberkommandos in den Marken ist das Erscheinen unserer Zeitung bis auf weiteres verboten.

NOT even the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten," the organ of the Krupp Works at Essen and one of the foremost mouthpieces of Junkerism and pan-Germanism, is immune from the drastic censorship of the military clique. This is shown by the recent suppression of several issues of that paper, as the latest copy to reach this country, a page of which is reproduced here, indicates. The printed announcement reads: "BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE DISTRICT THE APPEARANCE OF OUR NEWSPAPER HAS BEEN FORBIDDEN UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS." Although the suppression of newspapers in Germany for a day or more is not of rare occurrence, the victims of the military authorities are usually Socialist and Liberal papers, and the suppression of a reactionary organ is something unusual.

Judging by the preceding issue of the "Nachrichten," the probable cause of the suspension of the paper was an editorial in which the "Nachrichten" declared that Germany is going to fight the British on the Murman coast either under the pretext of helping the Finns or of helping the Bolsheviks, from whom she would expect some form of remuneration for her help.

In that editorial the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" said among other things: "It would be an excellent joke in these days of humorless world history if the

The Victory That Would Blight

THE dangers behind the brandished German sabre have never been fully disclosed to the world, even by the terrors of the present war. The world that fights Germany is only now becoming aware of the threat that German victory would embody the continued menace to peace and prosperity everywhere in the civilized world potential in German military supremacy. "Land and Water," an English weekly, prints a summary of a curious book by a German industrialist, S. Herzog, in which the whole scheme of German territorialization of the world after war's end is disclosed. A single copy of the book was secretly brought to the United States and is to be published shortly. The article on the book, written by Ralph W. Page, follows, in part:

"German reports do not make light summer reading. But it seems essential that they should be presented verbatim to the business world, and that they be taken in detail for careful study. They embody clearer than anything else the present and unrelinquished purpose of the German people not only to take by force and upon their own terms whatever we have which is of use to them, but to compel us to build up their commercial—and incidentally thereby their military—power upon orders permanently given in Berlin."

"It is small wonder that the German chancellors all insist upon revealing their peace terms only in secret. To publish such demands as these baldly and plainly, as they have them drawn up, would be to add fury and flame to the already universal determination not to treat with them at all, on any basis."

"But in this commercial warfare the German preparation provides an alternative and supplementary plan of operations which betrays no conceivable weapon, trick or contingency out of its calculations."

Hatred Is Conceded To Be a Liability

"At the outset, it is naively admitted in Herr Herzog's illuminating book that 'German export trade must enter hatred as a liability' and that it will meet the 'passive resistance of her present enemies, of whom there are, to be sure, more than is necessary or profitable.'"

"To meet this German plan of conquest, Herzog declares that German houses are to open their campaign through neutral countries; the German 'make-up' is to be discarded for an American or English masquerade in appearance and in inscription—the German looms, presumably, will be turning out the 'Abraham Lincoln Liberty Peticoat.' Great stress is laid upon the necessity for German agents not only speaking and writing English, but in disguising themselves as 'natives' down to the last mannerism."

"With this humorous suggestion, and a chapter devoted to entirely praiseworthy emphasis upon the necessity for good workmanship, the best materials and scrupulous honesty in commercial dealings, the pro-

gramme turns from legitimate to Teutonic methods of competition.

"The foundation of the offensive is to be a Bureau of Trade Statistics. Every German abroad, whether ambassador, paid spy, traveller, professor or workman, is to be enrolled in this service. Reporting upon uniform blanks, the result is to be an accurate and up-to-date return from all fronts, showing exactly what German products are normally, or ought normally to be, taken by every country, and which are 'indispensable.' The General Staff can then tell every day 'whether, and to what degrees, the proportional amounts are being altered by the open or concealed attacks of foreign countries' or firms. And it can thereby decide 'what German products foreign countries cannot do without, and for what ones they substitute (openly or secretly) the products of (other) foreign countries.'"

"The very foundation and heart of the whole plan is based upon a military control of all industry and of every German by the government. Every single German is to be under orders from Berlin, and is to act as a spy and government agent. The success of the whole scheme depends upon immediate and accurate information from the front. Nor are trade statistics the least of it. Every German inventor and chemist, every laboratory and plant in the empire are to be under the orders of the General Staff—the Commercial Federation—and are to be kept working constantly improving substitutes for raw material and improved methods and processes. Every individual connected with any of this work, including all workmen, managers, directors and financiers of the 'indispensable industries' are to be guarded under military authority, and absolutely prevented from giving or divulging anything whatever outside the empire. On the other hand, all members of the 'foreign brigade' are to report in minutest detail every discovery, invention, innovation of process, or sign of progress in every foreign industry throughout the world. If it be true that the Intelligence Service is the backbone of battle we are to be checkmated at the outset. They are to have all our plans—we are to have none of theirs."

"With this information in hand, the General Staff is to prepare for invasion by mobilizing under five great organizations the entire commercial strength of the country. This is not to be a trust or combination. It is to be an army of manufacturers and miners and bankers, under command of a staff composed of the heads of the trades and the state officials and controlled by the government."

"Any one who believes the scheme chimerical will do well to observe the process by which these industries are to be made and maintained 'indispensable.' Under our system it simply cannot be met by private business."

"Every business in the empire will be called upon to contribute to a 'guarantee fund.' This fund, which will be made as large as is needed, will be used to provide these offensive industries with a corps of technical experts and experimenters free of charge. It will be used to subsidize these industries to whatever limit and in what-

In Their Diaries the Bitter Truth Is Told

ONE of the most interesting of the diaries of German soldiers that have fallen into the hands of the Allies was kept by an officer who was in the sector between Bapaume and Albert from April to August. He belonged to the 73d Fusilier Regiment of the 111th German Division. Aeroplane efficiency was one of the subjects on which he was extremely illuminating. He did not think much of the German aeroplane service.

In April he was convinced that Germany had won the war, saying: "The only explanation I can find for the obstinacy of our enemies (in continuing to fight) is that they believe all is lost." More of the diary follows:

"April 20.—We have been drilling for a week or other fatigues. Men came out with the last draft some of whom had hardly had any training at all. In this respect the people at home are taking things terribly easily. These old chaps even have to be instructed in the light machine gun drill."

May 18.—At 7 o'clock we moved on. I marched my little crowd across country to our destination. There are seventeen enemy machines overhead. There is an English ammunition dump admirably laid out, which we use for a similar purpose. There these fellows drop about 100 bombs a day, sometimes with, very often without, results. Conscious of our might, not a single German machine shows up! Although the newspapers cannot brag and bluster enough when they publish anything about the flying service, our airmen themselves admit we are inferior to the enemy in numbers and equipment. In any case they are not as impudent as Tommy. Day and night he is overhead dropping bombs just all counting."

July 19.—We were working every day on the ammunition dump in the wood. I had to be there although I had nothing to do. We had visits from airmen every day. With clockwork certainty the flights arrived, dropped their eggs and disappeared. As a rule our Archie could not touch them, as they flew at a height the shell never reached. Our airmen show little activity and I do not know in what our superiority consists. At night the airmen were on a great deal. Two officers of the 3d M. G. Company were wounded, and the 11th Company, too, had casualties from bombs. One man with six children, who was employed as kitchen orderly, fell a victim to this treacherous arm."

"We have got a lot of work with the training of the men. They can't shoot, and in other ways they lack the most elementary notions of a soldier. I have long ceased to lose my temper."

"On the evening of the 6th some of the officers of the 3d Battalion had a little drinking bout. Finally I sought my sorrowful couch as drunk as an owl."

July 19.—On the 11th we went into the line. It had been raining; the ground was waterlogged, and the going was bad. Tommy was shelling in front of and behind us, and we were lucky to get through. Moving up is the most trying experience for the infantryman. You may have had luck in the line, too, but at least there he does not drum the trenches to pieces every day."

"Great liveliness prevails in the air above us, not from our side, but from the enemy's. During our last day in rest Tommy crashed three contact patrols of ours. The enemy has got faster and more flexible machines than ours, and one can only pity our clumsy things, together with their occupants, when, attacked by three or four flying men, they are under such hot fire they have no alternative except to crash. All three crashed in flames. In the night of the 13th-14th Tommy fathomed my position severely, sent both hitlines west and got most unpleasantly close to my bunkhole."

"On the 16th at midday Tommy attacked our flanking battalion and got into the front lines. The handful of men in the advanced line could not, of course, do the business, though it is easy enough to conduct operations in theory and in deep dugouts. Since then our sector has been under pretty heavy shell fire. On the 16th he opened two very heavy bursts of fire, and the amount of stuff he blazed away then was mad. At night the usual harassing fire. On the 17th he shelled our trench intersection a yard away from my shelter. I pulled out two wounded, one severely, the other slightly."

"Same date.—Scarcely have I settled in than I'm obliged to shift again. Early

Walking Off With Everything Except the Table

THE keeper of a restaurant frequented by Berliners when taking their outings in the suburbs raises the following plaint in the "Berliner Tageblatt":

"You have no idea what our guests carry away with them. We cannot hand out a teaspoon without demanding a guarantee sum beforehand. Drinking glasses are stolen more than anything else. When I took stock in March I counted 352 glasses, but a week after Whitsuntide I had only sixty-four left. It is quite the same with coffee pots; I have lost 152 enamelled pots. Knives, forks and spoons disappear in the same way without number. A short time ago I handed out a dinner of eight portions. As the party appeared to be rich people and ran up a big bill, the waiter did not remove the things immediately after they had finished. When he did so a little later he found that the knives, forks and spoons had disappeared from all the covers but two. That is only one example from many. Under these circumstances, the prohibition of the use of tablecloths and napkins came as a real godsend for us. If it had not come, there would soon have been not a scrap of table linen among all our restaurant keepers. It goes without saying that keepers who try to keep poultry or other small animals suffer from thieving attacks."

Berlin Burglars

According to figures issued by the director of a Berlin insurance company, the rates for burglary insurance have tremendously increased lately. The statistics show that six Berlin insurance companies have paid the following amounts as insurance for burglaries in Greater Berlin: In 1915, \$86,449; in 1916, \$193,672; in 1917, \$962,676; from January 1 to April 15, 1918, \$109,996—a total of more than \$1,400,000.

These statistics testify to a striking increase in burglary and in property stolen by burglars during the war.

The Kaiser's Fury



Ludendorff, give me back my legions!

From L'Homme Libre